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in my judgment, insufficient for the performance of effective and salutary work of sanitation in the cleaning of streets and the collection of garbage.

ECUADOR.

Reports from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Case of plague reported on Chilean steamship Aconcagua at Callao, en route to Panama.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, June 3, as follows:

Week ended June 1, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes, 49, as follows: Yellow fever, 8; infectious fever, 2; pernicious fever, 2; fever without classification, 5; tuberculosis, 5; enteric disease, 5; meningitis, 1; from all other causes, 21. During the month of May the total mortality was 251, of which 42 were from yellow fever and 30 from tuberculosis. For the same month last year the total mortality was 253, of which 8 were from yellow fever and 40 from tuberculosis.

On May 28 the steamship *Manavi*, a coasting steamer, cleared for Panama with a personnel of 44 crew, 12 cabin and 3 steerage passengers; all told, 59. The vessel, passengers, and crew were examined and vessel was disinfected before the bill of health was issued.

On the same date the steamship *Santiago*, en route from Chilean and Peruvian ports, cleared for Panama. I could not examine vessel, crew, or passengers in transit because of port regulations. Four passengers sailed from here. These I examined before giving bill of health.

A cablegram has been received here from Callao stating that the Chilean steamer *Aconcagua*, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, developed a case of plague at that port. In consequence of this there will be no steamer here till June 8.

The reports received from Paita indicate that plague has appeared there in epidemic form and that the authorities are not prepared to deal with it.

Quarantine against Peruvian ports on account of plague—Case of yellow fever reported on steamship Guatemala from Panama.

JUNE 10, 1904.

Week ended June 8, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Total mortality from all causes 59, as follows: Yellow fever, 7; pernicious fever, 6; infectious fever, 4; fevers without classification, 6; grippe, 1; tuberculosis, 7; enteric disorders, 9; meningitis, 1; from all other causes, 18.

On June 7, the steamship *Capac* cleared for Habana and New York via other ports with a crew of 58, including 3 members of officers' families. I could not examine the vessel or crew because of port regulations. She was fumigated by sulphur on arrival.

At a meeting of the superior board of health, held June 4, it was decided to close all ports of the Republic against Peru. Thus no steamer which has touched at a Peruvian port will be received here even on its return from Panama.

This action was taken because of the condition of plague in Paita, Lima, and Callao. From the former place very discouraging reports

are received and the authorities here consider that the safest plan is to close this port to all infected places. The people generally seem to fear the invasion of the disease because of the nearness of Paíta to the Ecuadorean border. A sanitary cordon has been formed on land and sea to prevent refugees from Peru crossing over the frontier or landing along the coast.

A cablegram received here from Callao states that a case of yellow fever developed on board the steamship *Guatemala* en route from Panama to Valparaiso and which stopped here. Another case developed among the passengers under observation after arrival at Callao. I do not know whether the cases occurred among passengers from this port or from Panama.

Yellow fever is reported at several interior towns along the line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad. At Yaguachi the condition was such that the president of the board of health issued an order that the railroad should accept no passengers who had fever, and at Bucay medical assistance has been asked. These are small villages about 10 and 35 miles from here.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, June 15 and 18, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended May 28 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 20 (with 10 deaths), namely, 8 cases (4 deaths) in the district of Samallut (province Minieh), 3 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Dechneh (province Keneh), 2 cases in the district of Bibeh, 2 cases in the district of Baliana, 2 cases (1 death) in Alexandria, 1 case (1 death) in Port Said, 1 case (1 death) in the Tahta district, and 1 case in the district of Magagha (province Minieh).

British South Africa.—In Johannesburg during the period from April 11 to May 7 there were registered 15 cases of plague, with 14 deaths.

Queensland.—During the week ended April 23 2 fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane, with 1 death.

New South Wales.—On April 22 and 25 2 fresh cases of plague occurred in Sydney.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the Official Bulletins Nos. 17 and 18, 185 additional cases of cholera (and 128 deaths) have been registered.

JUNE 18, 1904.

Plague.

Turkey.—According to a bulletin dated May 10, 3 cases of plague have occurred in the Port of Lingah on the Persian Gulf.

British South Africa.—During the period from May 1 to 14, 1 case of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth. In the district of Johannesburg there were registered between May 7 and 15, 2 fresh cases of plague and 3 deaths.